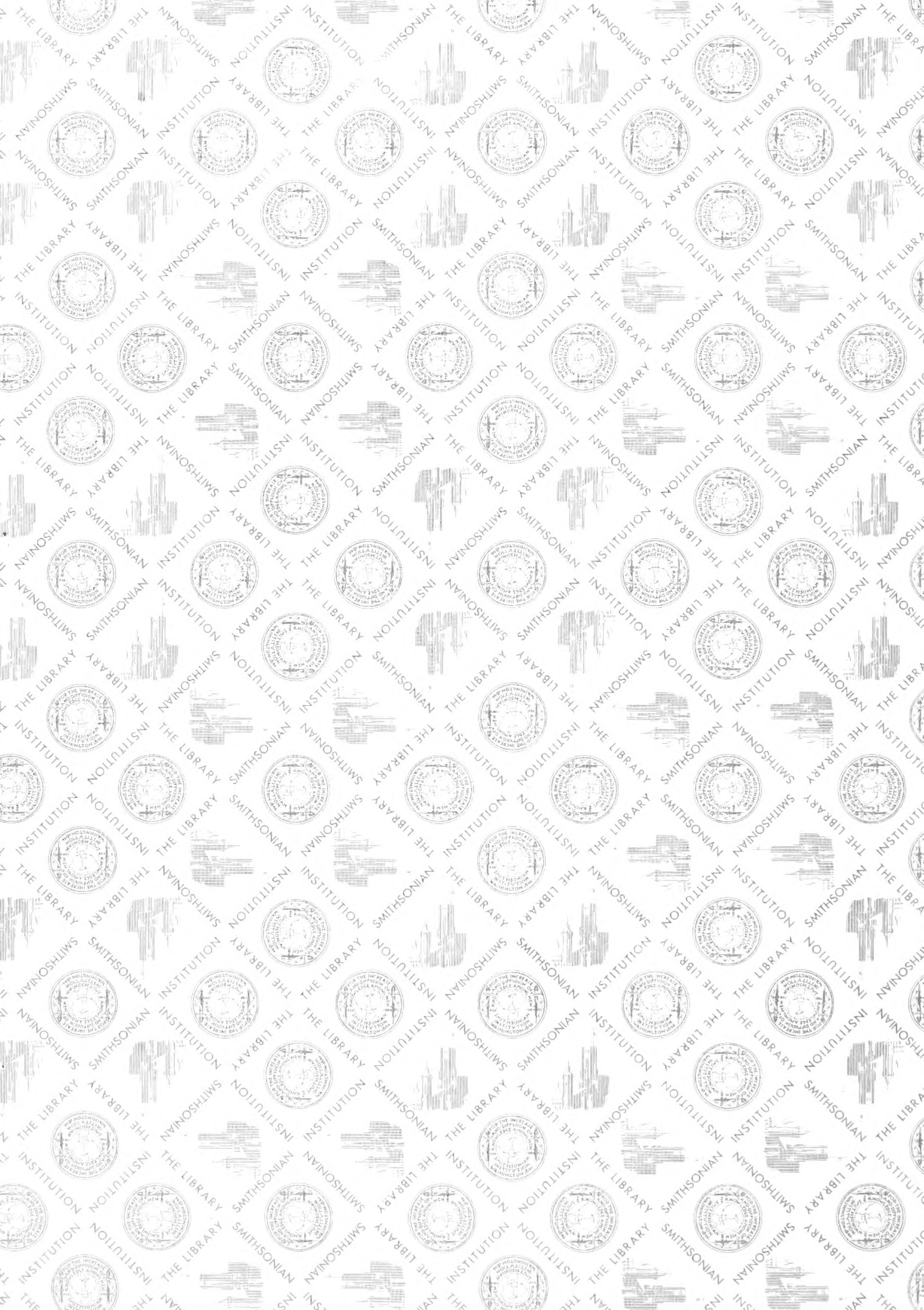
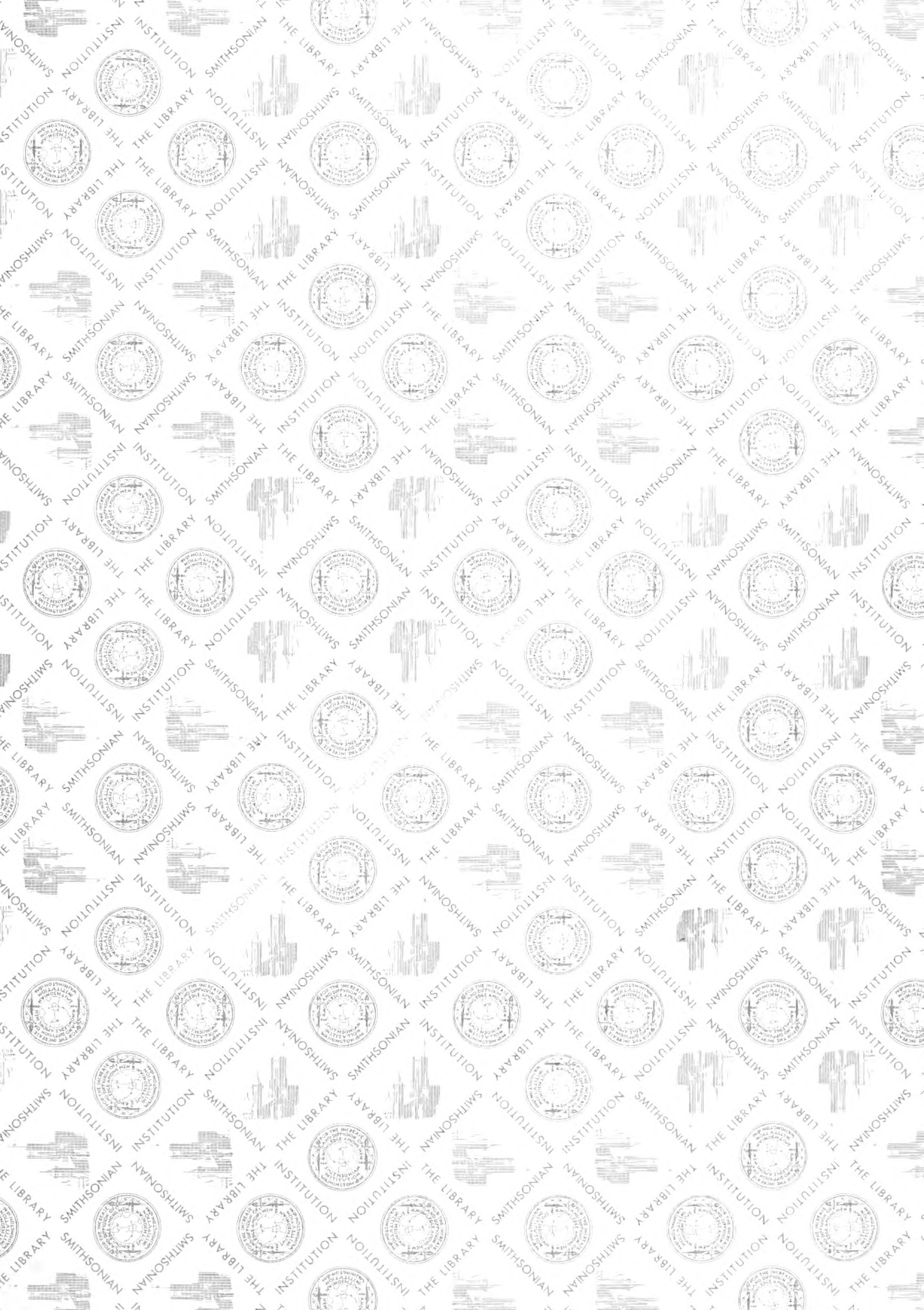


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TRANSACTIONS
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OF LONDON.

VOL. XX.—PART 11.

(PLATE XXXIV.)

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Continued on page 3 of Wrapper.

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XI. Report on the Rhynchota collected by the Wollaston Expedition in Dutch New Guinea, By W. L. DISTANT*.

[Received May 22, 1914; Read October 27, 1914.]

(PLATE XXXIV.)

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SYNONYMY:—

Family Membracidae; Subfamily Centrotinae.

Otinotus pallipes Walk. (*Centrotus*) = *Centrotus tibialis* Walk. = *C. ramivitta*
Walk. (MS.) = *C. semiclusus* Walk. (MS.) 356

THIS collection contains 93 species, of which 18 are described as new, and require the erection of 5 new genera. None of these new genera and species was contained

* Communicated by W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT, F.Z.S.

in the first collection received and described in a paper I published in 1911 ('Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.') and to which reference only is made in this communication.

I have dealt with the geographical distribution of the genera under their respective names and references.

Suborder HETEROPTERA.

Family PENTATOMIDÆ.

Subfamily Scutellerinæ.

Genus TECTOCORIS.

Tectocoris Hahn, Wanz. Insect. ii. p. 33 (1834).

A genus found in the Malayan, Papuan, and Australasian regions.

1. TECTOCORIS LINEOLA.

Cimex lineola Fabr. Spec. Ins. ii. p. 340 (1781).

Var. CYANIPES.

Scutellera cyanipes Blanch. Hist. des Ins. iii. p. 159 (1840).

Mimika River.

Genus CALLIPHARA.

Calliphara part. Germ. Zeitschr. Ent. i. p. 122 (1839).

Found in the Oriental, Malayan, Papuan, and Australasian regions; also received from China.

2. CALLIPHARA BILLARDIEREI.

Tetyra billardierii Fabr. Syst. Rhynch. p. 129 (1803).

Utakwa River Expedition.

3. CALLIPHARA FLAGRANS.

Tetrarthria flagrans Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 24 (1867).

Wataikwa River.

Subfamily Pentatominæ.

Genus MIMIKANA.

Mimikana Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 592.

At present only known from New Guinea.

4. MIMIKANA WOLLASTONI.

Mimikana wollastoni Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 593, pl. xlix. fig. 4.

Mimika River.

Genus ELEMANA.

Elemana Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 593.

At present only known from New Guinea.

5. ELEMANA PROPRIA.

Elemana propria Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 594, pl. xlix. fig. 6.

Mimika River.

Genus COCTOTERIS.

Coctoteris Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1858, p. 435.

A genus only known from the Papuan regions.

6. COCTOTERIS WINTHEMI.

Halys winthemi Guér. Voy. Coq., Ins. p. 170, pl. xi. fig. 18 (1830).

Wataikwa River ; Utakwa River Expedition.

Genus ECTENUS.

Ectenus Dall. List Hem. i. p. 173 (1851).

The species belonging to this genus are principally from the Philippine Islands ; it is also found in the Moluccas and Queensland.

7. ECTENUS PUDICUS.

Ectenus pudicus Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. France (4) v. p. 167 (1865).

Mimika River ; Utakwa River Expedition. Originally described from the Moluccas.

Genus ANTESTIA.

Antestia Stål, Hem. Afr. i. p. 200 (1864).

Found in the Ethiopian, Oriental, Malayan, and Australasian regions.

8. ANTESTIA SEMIVIRIDIS.

Strachia semiviridis Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 336 (1867).

Mimika River ; Launch Camp, Setakwa, Utakwa River Expedition. Originally described from New Guinea ; also received from Celebes.

Genus CATACANTHUS.

Catacanthus Spin. Ess. p. 352 (1837).

Found in the Oriental, Malayan, Papuan, and Australasian regions ; also in China and Japan.

9. CATACANTHUS SUMPTUOSUS.

Catacanthus sumptuosus Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxiv. p. 348 (1863).

Utakwa River Expedition. Originally described from the Aru Islands.

10. CATACANTHUS VIOLARIUS.

Catacanthus violarius Stål, Enum. Hem. v. p. 89 (1876).

Utakwa River Expedition. Originally described from Waigiu; also received from Humboldt Bay.

Subfamily Tassaratominae.

Genus LYRAMORPHA.

Lynamorpha Westw. in Hope Cat. Hem. i. p. 27 (1837).

A genus found in the Papuan and Australasian regions.

11. LYRAMORPHA DILUTA.

Lynamorpha diluta Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1863, p. 598.

Wataikwa River.

Genus ONCOMERIS.

Oncomeris Lap. Ess. Hém. p. 60 (1832).

Found in both the Papuan and Australasian regions.

12. ONCOMERIS FLAVICORNIS.

Tassaratoma flavicorne Boisd. Voy. Astrol., Ent. ii. p. 631, pl. ii. fig. 10 (1835).

Utakwa River Expedition.

Genus PLISTHENES.

Plisthenes Stål, Hem. Afr. i. p. 224 (1864).

This genus is found in the Malayan, Papuan, and Australasian regions.

13. PLISTHENES DILATATUS.

Tassaratoma dilatatum Montrouz. Ann. S. Agr. Lyon (2) vii. p. 100 (1855).

Base Camp to Canor Camp, sea-level to foot of hills.

Subfamily Dinidorinae.

Genus MEGYMENUM.

Megymenum Lap. Ess. Hém. p. 52 (1832).

Found in the Oriental, Malayan, Papuan, and Australasian regions.

14. MEGYMENUM DENTATUM.

Megymenum dentatum Boisd. Voy. Astrol., Ins. ii. p. 632, pl. ii. fig. 11 (1835).

Utakwa River Expedition.

FOLENGUS, gen. nov.

Body longer than broad, slightly convex, thickly and minutely punctate; head about as long as breadth between eyes, which are distinctly substylately produced, an obscure tuberculous spine on each side in front of eyes; central lobe slightly projecting beyond the lateral lobes, apices of lateral lobes rounded; antennæ four-jointed, first joint thickened and about reaching apex of head, second thickened, compressed, obscurely sulcate, and considerably the longest, third and fourth shorter, subequal in length, but each longer than first; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ; pronotum broader than long, anterior and posterior margins subtruncate, the lateral margins oblique and moderately sinuate; scutellum not passing the middle of abdomen, about as long as broad at base, apex rounded; abdomen beneath moderately centrally longitudinally sulcately impressed on basal half, spiracles on the basal ventral segment exposed, not hidden by the metasternum, and placed on the segmental margin; legs moderately stout, femora with a rudimentary tuberculous spine beneath at apex; tarsi two-jointed; membrane almost reaching abdominal apex, about as long as corium, with five longitudinal veins becoming much ramified at a short distance from base.

I place this genus near *Thalma* Walk., from which it differs in the different position of the lobes of the head, the porrect eyes and the short tuberculous spine in front of them, longer rostrum, etc.

15. FOLENGUS PAPUENSIS, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 17, 17 a.)

Black, thickly finely punctate; apical joint of antennæ (excluding base) brownish ochraceous; basal margin of head almost impunctate; scutellum slightly transversely wrinkled on basal half; connexivum exposed from about middle of corium and finely granulate; membrane somewhat piceous towards apex; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 15 mm. Max. breadth $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Utakwa River Expedition.

Family COREIDÆ.

Subfamily Coreinæ.

Genus PTERNISTRIA.

Pternistria Stål, Enum. Hem. iii. p. 43 (1873).

Found in the Papuan and Australasian regions.

16. *PTERNISTRIA FEMORALIS*.

Pternistria femoralis Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 594, pl. xlix. fig. 2.

Mimika River.

Genus *MICTIS*.

Mictis Leach, Zool. Misc. i. p. 92 (1814).

A widely distributed genus; found in the Ethiopian, Oriental, Malayan, Australasian, and Eastern Palearctic regions.

17. *MICTIS MILITARIS*.

Mictis militaris Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 595, pl. xlix. fig. 5.

Wataikwa River.

Genus *PRIOCNEMICORIS*.

Priocnemicoris Costa, Rend. Ac. Nap. ii. p. 253 (1863).

A Papuan genus.

18. *PRIOCNEMICORIS FLAVICEPS*.

Nematopus flaviceps Guér. Voy. Coq., Ins. p. 177, pl. xii. fig. 10 (1830).

Mimika River. Recorded also from Mysol and Aru.

Genus *COLPURA*.

Lybas Dall. List Hem. ii. pp. 450 & 463 (1852), nom præocc.

Colpura Bergr. Rev. Ent. Franc. xiii. p. 154 (1894), nom. n.

Found in the Oriental and Malayan regions.

19. *COLPURA FASCIPIES*.

Lybas fascipes Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 152 (1871).

Launch Camp, Setakwa.

Genus *PENDULINUS*.

Pendulinus Thunb. (part.), Hem. rostr. Cap. iv. p. 5 (1822).

This genus is found in the Ethiopian, Oriental, Malayan, and Australasian regions.

20. *PENDULINUS LUTESCENS*.

Pendulinus lutescens Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) vi. p. 581 (1911).

Mimika River. Originally described from Queensland.

Subfamily *Alydinæ*Genus *MARCIUS*.

Marcus Stål, Hem. Afr. ii. p. 7 (1865).

At present only known from the Papuan region and the Philippine Islands.

21. MARCIUS GENEROSUS.

Marcus generosus Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1865, p. 186.

Mimika River.

Family PYRRHOCORIDÆ.

Subfamily Larginæ.

Genus PHYSOPELTA.

Physopelta Amy. & Serv. Hém. p. 271 (1843).

A genus found in the Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australasian regions ; also received from China.

22. PHYSOPELTA FAMELICA.

Physopelta famelica Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. vii. p. 391 (1863).

Launch Camp, Setakwa, Utakwa River Expedition. Also recorded from Ceram and Woodlark Islands, and from Queensland.

Subfamily Pyrrhocorinæ.

Genus ECTATOPS.

Ectatops Amy. & Serv. Hém. p. 273 (1843).

Distributed throughout the Oriental region, and extending through the Malayan Archipelago to New Guinea.

23. ECTATOPS GRACILICORNIS.

Ectatops gracilicornis Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. vii. p. 396 (1863).

Mimika River.

Genus DYNAMENAI.

Dynamenais Kirk. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1905, p. 343.

Found in New Guinea and some adjacent islands.

24. DYNAMENAI VENUSTUS.

Ectatops venustus Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 26 (1873).

Base Camp to Canor Camp, sea-level to foot of hills.

Genus MELAMPHAUS.

Melamphaus Stål, Hem. Fabr. i. p. 83 (1868).

Found throughout the Oriental region and Malayan Archipelago.

25. MELAMPHAUS CIRCUMDATUS.

Melampus circumdatus Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 16 (1873).

Mimika River; Utaqua River Expedition; Upper Utaqua Valley, 5000–10,000 ft.

Genus DINDYMUS.

Dindymus Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1861, p. 196.

Found in the Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australasian regions.

26. DINDYMUS PYROCHROUS.

Dysdercus pyrochrous Boisd. Voy. Astrol., Ent. ii. p. 642, pl. xi. fig. 9 (1835).

Mimika River; Launch Camp, Setakwa, Utaqua River Expedition.

27. DINDYMUS DECOLOR.

Dindymus decolor Bredd. Deuts. ent. Zeitschr. 1900, p. 173.

Utaqua River, 2500–3000 ft.; Base Camp to Canor Camp, sea-level to foot of hills; Upper Utaqua Valley, 5000–10,000 ft.

28. DINDYMUS DECISUS.

Dindymus decisus Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 5 (1873).

Mimika River.

29. DINDYMUS CRÆSUS, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 9.)

Pale golden yellow; head, anterior lobe of pronotum (not reaching lateral margins), scutellum, sternum (excluding lateral margins), rostrum, antennæ, and legs black; first joint of antennæ subequal in length to fourth, second and third shorter, second slightly longer than third; head glossy black; pronotum with the anterior black area distinctly margined with fine punctures, the anterior lateral marginal areas laminately reflexed, the posterior angles somewhat rounded; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ; anterior femora with two or three distinct spines before apex; first joint of tarsi longer than remaining joints together.

Long. $12\frac{1}{2}$ –18 mm.

Upper Utaqua Valley, 5000–10,000 ft.; Snow Mts. 4000–6000 ft.; Base Camp to Canor Camp, sea-level to foot of hills. Brit. New Guinea, Madew, St. Joseph River, 2000–3000 ft.

In most female specimens the colour of the abdomen beneath is stained and of a greenish-ochreous hue; in one small specimen the disk of the abdomen beneath is black; the membrane varies in hue from pale golden yellow to greyish white.

DINDYMOIDES, gen. nov.

Dindymus Stål (sec. *aa* & *c*), Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1870, p. 666.

Type *D. variabilis*, Stål.

30. DINDYMOIDES ABDOMINALIS, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 10.)

Head, pronotum, scutellum, sternum, and rostrum black; corium pale testaceous, the basal area black, the middle of costal area pale ochraceous; membrane pale, shining bronzy; abdomen beneath pale silvery white, with prominent black transverse segmental fasciæ; intermediate legs black, the tibiæ more piceous (remaining legs mutilated in typical specimen); all the black markings are glossy and shining excepting the pronotum, scutellum, and base of corium, which are more opaque; antennæ black, fourth joint (excluding apex) greyish white, first and fourth joints longest and subequal in length, second distinctly longer than third; pronotum with the lateral margins distinctly laminately reflexed; clavus distinctly punctate; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ.

Long. 16 mm.

Utakwa River Expedition.

Genus DYSDERCUS.

Dysdercus Amy. & Serv. Hém. p. 272 (1843).

Widely distributed, found in all the principal zoological regions.

31. DYSDERCUS MESIOSTIGMATUS.

Dysdercus mesiostigma Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1888, p. 433, pl. xiii. fig. 12.

Launch Camp, Setakwa, Utakwa River Expedition.

Family ARADIDÆ.

Genus BARCINUS.

Barcinus Stål, En. Hem. iii. pp. 140 & 142 (1873).

A genus probably extending throughout the whole of the Malayan region.

32. BARCINUS POLYACANTHUS.

Crimia polyacantha Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 17 (1873).

Mimika River.

Genus MEZIRA.

Mezira Amy. & Serv. Hém. p. 305 (1843).

Universally distributed.

33. MEZIRA MEMBRANACEUS.

Aradus membranaceus Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 118 (1803).

Mimika River.

Family REDUVIIDÆ.

Subfamily Stenopodinae.

Genus ONCOCEPHALUS.

Oncocephalus Klug, Symb. Phys. ii^e (1830).

This genus is found in the Nearctic, Palæarctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australasian regions.

34. ONCOCEPHALUS ANNULIPES.

Oncocephalus annulipes Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 44.

Mimika River.

A very widely distributed species.

Subfamily Harpactorinae.

Genus SPHEDANOLESTES.

Sphedanolestes Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1866, pp. 284 & 288.

Found in the Palæarctic, Ethiopian, and Oriental regions.

35. SPHEDANOLESTES VERECUNDUS.

Reduvius verecundus Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1863, p. 38.

Mimika River.

36. SPHEDANOLESTES MELANOCEPHALUS.

Reduvius? melanocephalus Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1863, p. 39.

Launch Camp, Setakwa, Utakwa River Expedition.

Originally described from Aru.

Genus EUAGORAS.

Euagoras Burm. (part.), Handb. ii. p. 226 (1835).

A genus found in the Oriental and Papuan regions.

37. EUAGORAS DORYCUS.

Zelus dorycus Boisd. Voy. Astrol., Ins. ii. p. 645, pl. xi, fig. 21 (1835).

Mimika River.

Genus PALOPTUS.

Paloptus Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxii. pp. 130 & 133 (1861).

A Papuan genus.

38. PALOPTUS sp.

A single specimen.

Utakwa River Expedition.

Genus PRISTHESANCUS.

Pristhesancus Amy. & Serv. Hém. p. 360 (1843).

Found in the Oriental, Papuan, and Australasian regions.

39. PRISTHESANCUS INCONSPICUUS.

Pristhesancus inconspicuus Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 598, pl. xlix. figs. 1, 1 a.

Wataikwa River.

Genus HELONOTUS.

Helonotus Amy. & Serv. Hém. p. 361 (1843).

A Papuan and Australasian genus.

40. HELONOTUS VERSICOLOR.

Helonotus versicolor Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 598, pl. xlix. figs. 3, 3 a.

Wataikwa River; Canor Camp, Utakwa River, Base Camp, sea-level to foot of hills.

Family PELOGONIDÆ.

Subfamily Mononychinæ.

Genus MONONYX.

Mononyx Lap. Ess. Hém. p. 16 (1832).

Found in the Neotropical, Australasian, and Oriental regions.

41. MONONYX MIXTUS.

Mononyx mixtus Montand. Bull. Soc. Bucarest, viii. p. 404 (1899).

Mimika River; Upper Utakwa Valley, 5000–10,000 ft.

42. MONONYX LATICOLLIS.

Mononyx laticollis Guér. Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 114.

Mimika River; Canor Camp, Base Camp, sea-level to foot of hills.

Suborder HOMOPTERA.

Family CICA D I D Æ.

Genus COSMOPSALTRIA.

Cosmopsaltria Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 5 (1866).

Found throughout the Oriental and Malayan regions; also recorded from Corea and Japan.

43. COSMOPSALTRIA DORYCA.

Cicada doryca Boisd. Voy. Astrol., Ent. ii. p. 609, pl. x. fig. 3 (1835).

Mimika River.

Genus DICEROPYGA.

Diceropyga Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1870, p. 708 note.

A genus found in the Malayan Archipelago and Papuan regions.

44. DICEROPYGA OBTECTA.

Tettigonia obtecta Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 35 (1803).

Mimika River.

Genus BÆTURIA.

Bæturia Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 9 (1866).

A genus found in the Malayan Archipelago, and in the Papuan and Australasian regions.

45. BÆTURIA CONVIVA.

Cicada conviva Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxii. p. 152 (1861).

Mimika River.

46. BÆTURIA EXHAUSTA.

Cicada exhausta Guér. Voy. Coq., Ins. p. 181, pl. x. fig. 6 (1830).

Mimika River.

Genus LEMBEJA.

Lembeja Dist. Mon. Orient. Cicad. pp. 103 & 147 (1892), nom. n.

Perissoneura Dist. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1883, p. 189, nom. præocc.

Found in the Malayan Archipelago and Papuan regions.

47. LEMBEJA CRASSA.

Lembeja crassa Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1909, p. 395, pl. x. fig. 7.

Mimika River.

Family FULGORIDÆ.

Subfamily Fulgorinæ.

Genus ULASIA.

Ulasia Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) i. p. 578 (1863).

A Papuan genus.

48. ULASIA SAUNDERSI.

Ulasia saundersi Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) i. p. 579 (1863).

Utakwa River. Originally described from Aru and Waigiu. A specimen from Roon Island is also in the British Museum.

Genus APHÆNA.

Aphæna Guér. Voy. 'Coquille,' Zool. ii. (2) i. p. 184 (1832) ; Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xviii. p. 24 (1906).

A Papuan genus.

49. APHÆNA FUSCATA.

Encophora fuscata Spin. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. viii. p. 229, t. xii. fig. 2 (1839).

Utakwa River. Specimens from Andai Islands (*Doherty*) are also in the British Museum.

50. APHÆNA REVERSA.

Ulasia reversa Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 99 (1870).

Mimika River; Base Camp, sea-level. Also known from the Island of Aru.

Genus MYRILLA.

Myrilla Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1888, p. 487.

A Papuan genus.

51. MYRILLA OBSCURA, var.

Myrilla obscura var. Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p. 600.

Mimika River.

52. MYRILLA PAPUANA.

Myrilla papuana Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xviii. p. 29 (1907).

Wataikwa River.

Subfamily Dictyopharinæ.

Genus KASSEROTA.

Kasserota Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xviii. p. 350 (1906).

A Papuan genus.

53. KASSEROTA ALBOPARSA.

Kasserota alboparsa Melich. Act. Soc. Ent. Bohem. 1913, pp. 155 & 158.

Head, pronotum, mesonotum, face, clypeus, and anterior and intermediate legs black; abdomen above castaneous, abdomen beneath and posterior legs sanguineous, abdominal apex black; tegmina very dark fuscous, the venation black, the whole surface more or less speckled with bluish pile, and with a prominent subapical white spot near the middle of apical margin; wings with about basal half pale fuliginous, apical area pale bronzy brown, the venation black; face considerably longer than broad, lateral margins parallel, very slightly narrowed before clypeus, strongly centrally longitudinally tricarinate, the lateral carinations a little convex and convexly united at base; rostrum slightly passing the posterior coxæ; femora profoundly sulcate, posterior tibiæ with three long spines beyond middle, and slightly tuberculate at base.

Var.—Tegmina pale bronzy brown instead of dark fuscous.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ $9\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ 13 mm. Exp. tegm., ♂ 30, ♀ 35 mm.

Canor Camp, Utaikwa River; Base Camp, sea-level.

Allied to *K. pupillata* Stål, and *K. doreyensis* Dist.

I originally regarded this as a new species, but have just received Dr. Melichar's paper on the genus which he has recently published. As, however, my description is rather fuller and perhaps based on fresher specimens than were before Dr. Melichar, I have let it stand, of course using his specific name. His type was from "N. Guinea S.E., Paumotu River"; the transverse fasciæ which he describes are only indicated in two specimens of our series, and then only by one of the two he refers to—a basal in one specimen, a discal in another.

Subfamily Tropiduchinæ.

Genus PARICANA.

Paricana Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. i. p. 158 (1857).

A Malayan and Papuan genus.

54. PARICANA CURVIFERA.

Paricana curvifera Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xix. p. 288 (1907).

Wataikwa River.

Originally described from Aru, where it was discovered by Wallace.

Subfamily Achilinæ.

Genus RHOTALA.

Rhotala Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. i. p. 152 (1857).

A Malayan and Papuan genus.

55. RHOTALA ALBOPUNCTATA, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 1, 1 a.)

Body and legs pale castaneous brown, abdomen above greyishly tomentose; tegmina brownish ochraceous, with darker mottlings especially on costal membrane, on disk some castaneous patches containing two or three white spots, the apical area paler and less mottled; wings milky white, the venation ochraceous; face centrally and laterally carinate, much longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly; clypeus centrally carinate; vertex of head centrally excavate; pronotum with the disk raised and tricarinate and continued above base of head to near anterior margins of eyes; mesonotum tricarinate; tegmina narrow, three times as long as broad; wings about twice as broad as tegmina; posterior tibiæ with about six distinct spines.

Long., excl. tegm., 12 mm. Exp. tegm. 22 mm.

Upper Utakwa Valley, 5000–10,000 ft.

Allied to the Bornean species, *R. delineata* Walk.

56. RHOTALA NEBULOSA, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 2, 2 a.)

Body and legs somewhat pale ochraceous; eyes and a spot at lateral anterior angles of pronotum castaneous; abdomen above more or less greyishly tomentose; face, clypeus, and lateral areas of sternum castaneous, anterior margin of face ochraceous; tegmina greyish white with small fuscous speckles, large fuscous spots in costal membrane, some of which are posteriorly callous and stramineous, a large fuscous spot on disk containing two small stramineous callosities, two smaller fuscous spots near base, posterior claval margin smally spotted with fuscous; wings milky-white, the veins and apical margin ochraceous; face centrally and laterally carinate, much longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly; clypeus centrally carinate; pronotum with the disk raised, tricarinate and also transversely carinate near apex, anteriorly produced and almost reaching anterior margins of eyes; mesonotum tricarinate; abdomen above distinctly, centrally, longitudinally sulcate; posterior tibiæ with about six distinct spines.

Long., excl. tegm., 10 mm. Exp. tegm. 26 mm.

Upper Utakwa Valley, 5000–10,000 ft.

Subfamily Derbinæ.

Genus HERONAX.

Heronax Kirk. Rept. Stat. Haw. Plant. Assoc. pt. ix. p. 431 (1906).

An Australasian genus.

57. *HERONAX WOLLASTONI*, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 7, 7 a.)

Body and legs tawny white; tegmina obscure greyish with opalescent reflections, the venation mostly black, the apical veins ochraceous; wings pale bluish opaline, the venation brownish; vertex of head triangular, its disk excavate; face very narrow, widened and excavate posteriorly; pronotum very short; mesonotum tricarinate; tegmina nearly three times as long as broad, moderately widened from base to apex.

Long., excl. tegm., $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Exp. tegm. 14 mm.

Utakwa River, 2500–3000 ft.

Subfamily Ricaniinæ.

Genus RICANIA.

Ricania Germ. Mag. Ent. iii. p. 221 (1818).

A genus found in the East Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, Malayan, Australasian, and Neotropical regions.

58. *RICANIA PERSONATA*.

Ricania (Ricanula) personata Melich. Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, xlix. p. 290 (1899).

Utakwa River, 3600 ft.

The type was founded on a specimen from Astrolabe Bay.

59. *RICANIA BINOTATA*.

Ricania binotata Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 149 (1870).

Mimika River. Canor Camp, Utakwa River. Base Camp, sea-level.

The species has also been received from Aru.

60. *RICANIA CALIGINOSA*.

Ricania caliginosa Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 144 (1870).

Utakwa River.

Originally described from Aru.

61. *RICANIA NOCTUA*, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 3, 3 a.)

♀. Body black; vertex of head, margins and a central fascia to face, clypeus, and legs pale castaneous; abdominal segmental margins beneath pale ochraceous; tegmina black, more piceous on apical half, a small lunate spot on disk of basal area and the apex of clavus pale castaneous, on costal membrane above the apex of radial area a transverse whitish spot touching costal margin and attached to a smaller inner ochraceous spot; wings piceous, the venation black; vertex of head with a central carination, its lateral margins concavely oblique; pronotum with a central longitudinal

carination; mesonotum tricarinate, the central carination straight, the lateral ones oblique, united before anterior margin and commencing a little before middle of lateral margin; tegmina with the costal membrane moderately broad, the transverse veins prominent and well separated, two transverse series of small veins on apical area which form two very fine transverse subapical lines; clypeus centrally carinate.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀, 9 mm. Exp. tegm. 27 mm.

Utakwa River, 2500–3000 ft.

62. *RICANIA SUBGLAUCA*, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 4, 4 a.)

Vertex, face, clypeus, pronotum, rostrum, legs and abdomen beneath, brownish ochraceous; mesonotum and abdomen above black, obscurely bluishly tomentose, abdominal segmental margins above and beneath pale ochraceous; tegmina brownish, bluishly tomentose but less so at apical marginal areas, a spot on disk of basal area, and an elongate spot at apex of clavus, ochraceous; wings blackish with the venation dark indigo-blue; vertex broad, centrally carinate, the lateral margins slightly concave; pronotum obscurely tricarinate; mesonotum tricarinate, the central carination straight and percurrent, the lateral ones meeting a little before anterior margin, and again outwardly connected with the anterior margin; face tricarinate, the central carination straight, the two other carinations a little curved and submarginal; clypeus centrally carinate.

Long., excl. tegm., $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Exp. tegm. 22 mm.

Utakwa River, 2500–3000 ft.

63. *RICANIA NIGRA*.

Ricania nigra Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 150 (1870).

Utakwa River, 2500–3000 ft.

Originally described from Morty, and since received from Ternate and from German New Guinea (*Cotton and Webster*).

Genus *EURICANIA*.

Euricania Melich. Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xiii. p. 258 (1898).

This genus is found in the East Palearctic, Oriental, Malayan, and Australasian regions.

64. *EURICANIA STELLATA*, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 5, 5 a.)

Body black; abdomen, clypeus, rostrum, tibiae, and tarsi brownish ochraceous, abdominal segmental margins pale ochraceous; tegmina glossy, shining black; with a central cretaceous spot and an elongate greyish spot on costal membrane above the

apex of radial area and reaching costal margin, extreme costal and apical margins ochraceous; wings fuliginous, the venation black; vertex with a central arched carina between the eyes; face tricarinate, the sublateral striations less distinct; clypeus centrally carinate; mesonotum tricarinate, the lateral carinations curved but percurrent and connected with the anterior margin by an additional carinate line; abdomen centrally ridged; tegmina with the costal membrane moderately broad, the transverse veins distinct and well separated.

Long., excl. tegm., 7 mm. Exp. tegm. 23 mm.

Utakwa River; Base Camp, sea-level.

Allied to *E. discigutta* Walk. described from the Key Islands.

65. EURICANIA SPLENDIDA.

Ricania splendida Guér. Voy. 'Coquille,' Zool. ii. p. 191, pl. x. fig. 10 (1830).

Mimika and Wataikwa Rivers; Base and Canor Camps, Utakwa River.

This species is also recorded from the Islands Dorey, Mysol, Key, and Sula.

Genus VARCIA.

Varcia Stål, Ofv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1870, p. 769.

Found in the Neotropical, Oriental, and Malayan regions.

66. VARCIA SORDIDA.

Varcia sordida Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) iv. p. 336 (1909).

Mimika River.

Originally described from Aru.

Subfamily Flatinae.

PAPUANELLA, gen. nov.

Head including eyes narrower than pronotum, vertex broader than long, anteriorly triangularly acutely produced centrally and at anterior lateral angles; face broad, a little longer than broad, behind eyes moderately angulate and then obliquely narrowed to clypeus, centrally longitudinally carinate, the lateral margins moderately laminately reflected, clypeus centrally carinate; posterior legs mutilated in unique type; pronotum narrower at apex than at base, centrally carinate, the base angularly concave; mesonotum considerably longer than broad, obscurely tricarinate; tegmina about one and a half times longer than greater breadth, apical margin truncate, posterior angle not produced, apical angle rounded, moderately transversely veined, apical veins furcate at their apices, costal membrane wider than apical area and rather thickly transversely veined, claval area granulose and with obscure transverse veins in its upper area; wings about as broad as tegmina.

I place this genus in my division Nephesaria.

67. *PAPUANELLA MIRABILIS*, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 6, 6 a.)

Body above ochraceous; anterior and lateral margins of pronotum and apical area of abdomen pale bluish green; head beneath and sternum greyish; lateral margins and central carination to face testaceous; clypeus and legs ochraceous, the tibiae more testaceous in hue; abdomen beneath virescent, its apex ochraceous; tegmina bright bluish green, a large discal suffusion and the claval margin ochraceous; wings milky-white with the veins pale virescent; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., 6 mm. Exp. tegm. 19 mm.

Utakwa River; sea-level.

Genus *OKENANA*.

Okenana Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 600.

At present only known from Dutch New Guinea.

68. *OKENANA LYCÆNA*.

Okenana lycæna Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 601, pl. xlix. figs. 8, 8 a.

Wataikwa River.

UTAKWANA, gen. nov.

Head much longer than broad, subacutely produced, including eyes a little narrower than pronotum, centrally carinately ridged, the lateral margins also carinately reflexed; face concave, much longer than broad, the lateral margins prominent; clypeus long, slender, convex, centrally carinate at base; pronotum very much broader than long, centrally tricarinate, the lateral areas obliquely deflected, posterior margin concave, the lateral margins truncate and prominent; mesonotum considerably longer than broad, tricarinate, the carinations united posteriorly; tegmina slightly broader than wings, apically ampliate, the costal margin arched and convex, apical margin truncate, its posterior angle strongly, angularly produced, costal membrane nearly as broad as radial area, the former prominently but not closely transversely veined, the latter only transversely veined on apical area, the disk sparsely minutely granulate, the claval area distinctly granulate; wings with one or two transverse veins near apex.

Allied to *Siphantoides* Dist., an Australian genus.

69. *UTAKWANA RUBROMACULATA*, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 8, 8 a.)

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum pale virescent, abdomen greyish brown; face greyish, the margins a little darker; legs ochraceous or greyish brown; tegmina virescent, finely spotted with sanguineous, the larger spots being three central ones in longitudinal series, apical margin and inner margin beyond clavus closely spotted with

sanguineous, the granules in claval area also of that colour; wings milky-white; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., 7 mm. Exp. tegm. 16 mm.

Utakwa River; sea-level.

Genus PHYMOIDES.

Phymoides Dist. Rec. Ind. Mus. v. p. 326 (1910).

A Papuan genus.

70. PHYMOIDES RUBROMACULATUS.

Phymoides rubromaculatus Dist. Rec. Ind. Mus. v. p. 326, pl. xxii. figs. 2, 2 a (1910).

Utakwa River, Base Camp.

The specimens received from Dutch New Guinea have the ground-colour of the tegmina of a very pale rosaceous tint compared with the creamy-white hue of the type.

The species was originally described from the Aru Islands.

Genus NEODAKSHA.

Neodaksha Dist. Rec. Ind. Mus. v. p. 328 (1910).

This genus is at present only known from New Guinea.

71. NEODAKSHA QUADRIGUTTATA.

Flata quadriguttata Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 179 (1870).

Neodaksha quadriguttata Dist. Rec. Ind. Mus. v. p. 328, pl. xxii. figs. 9, 9 a (1910).

Utakwa River, Canor Camp.

Genus NEOCROMNA.

Neocromna Dist. Rec. Ind. Mus. v. p. 329 (1910).

A Papuan genus.

72. NEOCROMNA BISTRIGUTTATA.

Nephesa bistriguttata Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) i. p. 591 (1863).

Utakwa River, Canor Camp.

Also found in the Aru Islands.

Genus PARATELLA.

Paratella Melich. Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii. p. 117 (1902).

A Papuan and Australasian genus; one species recorded from Borneo by Melichar.

73. PARATELLA INTACTA.

Nephesa intacta Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 171 (1870).

Base Camp; sea-level.

Originally described from Aru.

74. PARATELLA DECOLOR.

Nephesa decolor Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 176 (1870).

Cromna chlorospila, var. *decolor* Melich. Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii. p. 61 (1902).

Sepheha rufilinea Melich. (part.), loc. cit. p. 127.

Paratella roseoalba Melich. loc. cit. p. 119.

Utakwa River, 2500–3000 ft.

Also recorded from Mysol, Waigiu, and Roon.

75. PARATELLA ERRUDITA.

Paratella errudita Melich. Ann. Hofmus. Wien, xvii. p. 118 (1902).

Utakwa River, 2500–3000 ft.

Originally described from New Guinea.

76. PARATELLA SPECTRA, sp. n.

Body and legs greyish white slightly tinted with pale ochraceous; tegmina and wings milky-white, the veins concolorous; pronotum centrally carinate, mesonotum tricarinate; tegmina with the costal membrane nearly as broad as radial area, the disk with obscure transverse veins which become more pronounced towards apical area.

Long., excl. tegm., 10 mm. Exp. tegm. 30 mm.

Base Camp; sea-level.

The body of this specimen is unfortunately too compressed to afford minute structural description.

77. PARATELLA IODIPENNIS.

Ricania iodipennis Guér. Voy. 'Coquille,' Zool. ii. p. 191 (1830).

Utakwa River.

Originally described from New Guinea.

GRAPALDUS, gen. nov.

Head almost as broad as long, the anterior margin centrally angularly incised, the lateral anterior angles thus appearing broadly angularly prominent, an anterior transversely rounded carination centrally reaching the anterior margin, and the lateral and anterior margins carinate, on basal area two distinct callosities; face longer than broad, concave, lateral margins laminately reflexed, anterior margin centrally angularly

excavate, clypeus posteriorly broadly carinate; pronotum at base a little broader than long, centrally longitudinally depressed, anterior margin truncate, posterior margin angularly concave, lateral margins obliquely rounded; mesonotum with the disk centrally flattened into a broad longitudinal process, the margins of which are a little upwardly raised; tegmina about twice as broad as long, the costal membrane about or a little more than four times as broad as radial area, strongly arched at base, strongly transversely veined, the tegmina are broader at base than at apex where they are roundly obliquely truncate, posterior claval angle broad, the whole venation coarse and prominent; wings about as broad as tegmina; posterior tibiae with a distinct subapical spine.

This genus belongs to the Division Flatoidesaria, and is allied to the genus *Uxantis* Stål, from which it differs in the distinct structure of the head.

78. *GRAPALDUS CORTICINUS*, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 11, 11 *a*.)

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum dark brownish ochraceous, the interior of the anterior angular areas of the vertex black; mesonotum with blackish suffusions, its posterior angle very pale ochraceous; abdomen above pale ochraceous with greenish suffusions; body beneath and legs greyish, with pale greenish and ochraceous suffusions; tegmina pale tawny brown, the venation more ochraceous and in some places darkly speckled, the apical areas are also obscurely darkly maculate; wings greyish with pale bluish opaline lustre; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., 10 mm. Exp. tegm. 28 mm.

Base Camp; sea-level.

Family MEMBRACIDÆ.

Subfamily Centrotinæ.

Genus OTINOTUS.

Otinotus Buckt. Monogr. Membrac. p. 232 (1903); Dist. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. iv. p. 39 (1907).

79. *OTINOTUS PALLIPES*.

Centrotus pallipes Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 185 (1870).

Otinotus pallipes Buckt. Monogr. Membrac. p. 232, pl. lii. figs. 4, 4 *a* (1903).

Centrotus tibialis Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 188 (1870).

Centrotus ramivitta Walk. MS.?

Centrotus semiclusus Walk. MS.?

Utakwa River, 2500 to 3000 ft. Also received from Batchian and Mysol.

I am unable to find references for the names *ramivitta* and *semiclusus* Walk., of which specimens thus labelled are in the British Museum.

Genus IBICEPS.

Ibiceps Buckt. Mon. Membrac. p. 238 (1903).

Buckton has not denoted his type and has included some heterogeneous species under his generic name. His first species enumerated is *falcatus* Walk. (described under that name as a new species). But this species was previously used by Goding as the type of his genus *Eufrenchia* (1903), while Stål for *Sertorius* (1866), first described *S. curvicornis* (1869), which is a synonym of *Centrotus falcatus* Walk. To prevent further confusion I propose *I. ansatus* Buckt. (a synonym of *alticeps* Walk.) as the type of his genus *Ibiceps*.

80. IBICEPS ALTICEPS.

Centrotus albiceps Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 183 (1870).

Ibiceps ansatus Buckt. Mon. Membrac. p. 239 (1903).

Mimika River.

Genus SARANTUS.

Sarantus Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) i. p. 592 (1863).

81. SARANTUS WALLACEI.

Sarantus wallacei Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) i. p. 592 (1863).

Mimika River.

Family CERCOPIDÆ.

Subfamily Cercopinæ.

Genus AUFIDUS.

Aufidus Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) i. p. 594 (1863).

A Papuan and Australasian genus.

82. AUFIDUS BALTEATUS, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 12, 12 a.)

Body and legs dark shining ochraceous; a transverse fascia at base of head between eyes, a transverse fascia at base and narrow posterior lateral margins to pronotum, a transverse spot at each basal angle of scutellum and apex of same, a rounded elevated spot on each side of exposed metanotum, and basal suffusions to abdomen above, black; anterior tibiæ and the tarsi more or less fuscous or black; tegmina with the basal area bright ochraceous, containing a small black spot near base and followed by a broad transverse fascia before middle, remaining area brownish ochraceous, with a subcostal transverse pale greyish spot, and some pale fuscous suffusions near apex; wings pale fuliginous, the veins and basal area dark fuscous, extreme base ochraceous; eyes black; face globosely compressed, centrally longitudinally sulcate; vertex of head

moderately concave and wrinkled; pronotum finely wrinkled; posterior tibiae with a strong spine beyond middle.

Long., excl. tegm., 6 mm. Exp. tegm. 22 mm.

Utakwa River, 2500-3000 ft.

Allied to *A. tripars* Walk.

83. *AUFIDUS HILARIS*.

Aufidus hilaris Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 285 (1870).

Wataikwa River.

Genus *EOSCARTA*.

Eoscarta Bredd. Soc. Ent. xvii. p. 58 (1902).

A genus found in British India, the Malayan Archipelago, and Australia.

84. *EOSCARTA RUFA*.

Tricophora rufa Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 289 (1870).

Utakwa River, 3000 ft.

Originally described from New Guinea.

Genus *COSMOSCARTA*.

Cosmoscarta Stål, Hem. Fabr. ii. p. 11 (1869).

A genus found in the Oriental, Malayan, and Eastern Palearctic regions.

85. *COSMOSCARTA SEQUENS*.

Cercopis sequens Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 285 (1870).

Wataikwa River.

Genus *HOMALOSTETHUS*.

Homalostethus Schmidt, Stett. ent. Zeit. lxxii. p. 52 (1911).

A Malayan and Papuan genus.

86. *HOMALOSTETHUS MIMIKENSIS*.

Cosmoscarta mimikensis Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 602, pl. xlix. fig. 10.

Mimika River; Launch Camp, Setakwa, Utakwa River Expedition.

Genus *MEGASTETHODON*.

Megastethodon Schmidt, Stett. ent. Zeit. lxxii. p. 68 (1911).

Apparently confined to the Papuan Islands.

87. *MEGASTETHODON MODESTUS*, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 15.)

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; abdomen above ochraceous; exposed

mesonotum black; body beneath black; legs brownish ochraceous, the femora darker; tegmina black, the apical area pale castaneous, four small ochraceous spots on lower half and a little beyond middle, two above and two below the claval suture; wings pale bronzy brown, the veins darker; ocelli a little nearer to eyes than to each other; pronotum finely punctate, and with a strong central longitudinal ridge; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; posterior tibiæ with two spines, a short one near base and a very strong one beyond middle.

Long., excl. tegm., 14 mm. Exp. tegm. 42 mm.

Utakwa River.

By the longitudinal ridge to the pronotum allied to *M. roberti* Lallem.

88. MEGASTETHODON DIVISUS.

Cercopis divisa Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 279 (1870).

Mimika River.

Genus LEPTATASPIS.

Leptataspis Schmidt, Stett. ent. Zeit. lxxii. p. 81 (1911).

A genus found in the Andamans, Ceylon, Cambodia, Malayan and Papuan regions.

89. LEPTATASPIS DISCOLOR.

Cercopis discolor Guér. in Boisd. Voy. Astrol., Ent. p. 619, pl. x. fig. 11 (1835).

Wataikwa River; Utakwa River Expedition.

90. LEPTATASPIS WATAIKWENSIS.

Cosmoscarta wataikwensis Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 603, pl. xlix. fig. 11.

Wataikwa River; Launch Camp, Setakwa, Utakwa River Expedition.

91. LEPTATASPIS ELEGANTULA, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 16.)

Head brownish ochraceous, ocelli stramineous; pronotum black, the margins narrowly brownish ochraceous; scutellum brownish ochraceous, its margins paler; sternum and abdomen beneath black; legs brownish ochraceous, intermediate and posterior femora piceous; tegmina pale shining castaneous, apical area black, the castaneous area spotted with ochraceous, viz., two spots in costal membrane, three on disk—one inwardly, two outwardly—a large elongate spot at base of clavus, a rounded spot near its apex, and a smaller median spot above the claval vein; wings fuliginous, the base narrowly ochraceous, venation black; head about as long as broad, deeply impressed on both sides before eyes; face globosely compressed; posterior tibiæ with a strong spine beyond middle; pronotum with a slender central longitudinal carination, the lateral margins reflexed.

Long., excl. tegm., 12 mm. Exp. tegm. 33 mm.

Canor Camp, Utakwa River.

Family JASSIDÆ.

Subfamily Tettigoniellinæ.

Genus EUACANTHUS.

Euacanthus Lep. & Serv. Enc. Méth. x. p. 612 (1825).

A genus found both in the Palæarctic and Oriental regions.

92. EUACANTHUS PAPUENSIS, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 13, 13 a.)

Head ochraceous, with a black depressed spot on each side near eyes; pronotum black with a broad transverse greyish-white fascia; scutellum, abdomen, body beneath, and legs black; face and anterior margins of prosternum pale ochraceous; tegmina fuscous, basal area and interior margin of clavus silvery white, the venation dark fuscous; vertex with a distinct foveate impression on each side near eyes, the lateral margins prominently ridged, an obscure ridge starting from each ocellus and meeting on disk; face somewhat obscurely longitudinally carinate.

Long., excl. tegm., $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Exp. tegm. 16 mm.

St. Joseph River, 2000–3000 ft.

Subfamily Gyponinæ.

Division Hylicaria.

Genus BHOORIA.

Bhooria Dist. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. vol. iv. p. 256 (1907).

The typical and only other at present known species of this genus was found in Burma.

93. BHOORIA KLOSSI, sp. n. (Pl. XXXIV. figs. 14, 14 a.)

Body above dull bluish; central area of head, a transverse fascia before middle of pronotum, basal area of abdomen, and posterior margins of abdominal segments more or less ochraceous; body beneath and legs bluish; coxæ, trochanters, apices of femora, basal area of abdomen beneath, and posterior margins of abdominal segments more or less ochraceous; tegmina bronzy brown, more or less shaded with bluish, the most of this coloration being found at base, claval area, central disk, and apex, above claval area an oblique greyish fascia; wings greyish, tinged with bronzy brown, the veins dark brownish; head subtriangularly produced, with a fine central longitudinal ridge, the lateral margins perpendicular for a little in front of eyes and then obliquely narrowing to apex; face moderately flat, only slightly convex, lateral striations distinct and brownish on anterior half; posterior area of pronotum distinctly, thickly, finely wrinkled; posterior tibiæ finely spinulose; tegmina long and narrow, claval area large, posteriorly broadened at anal area.

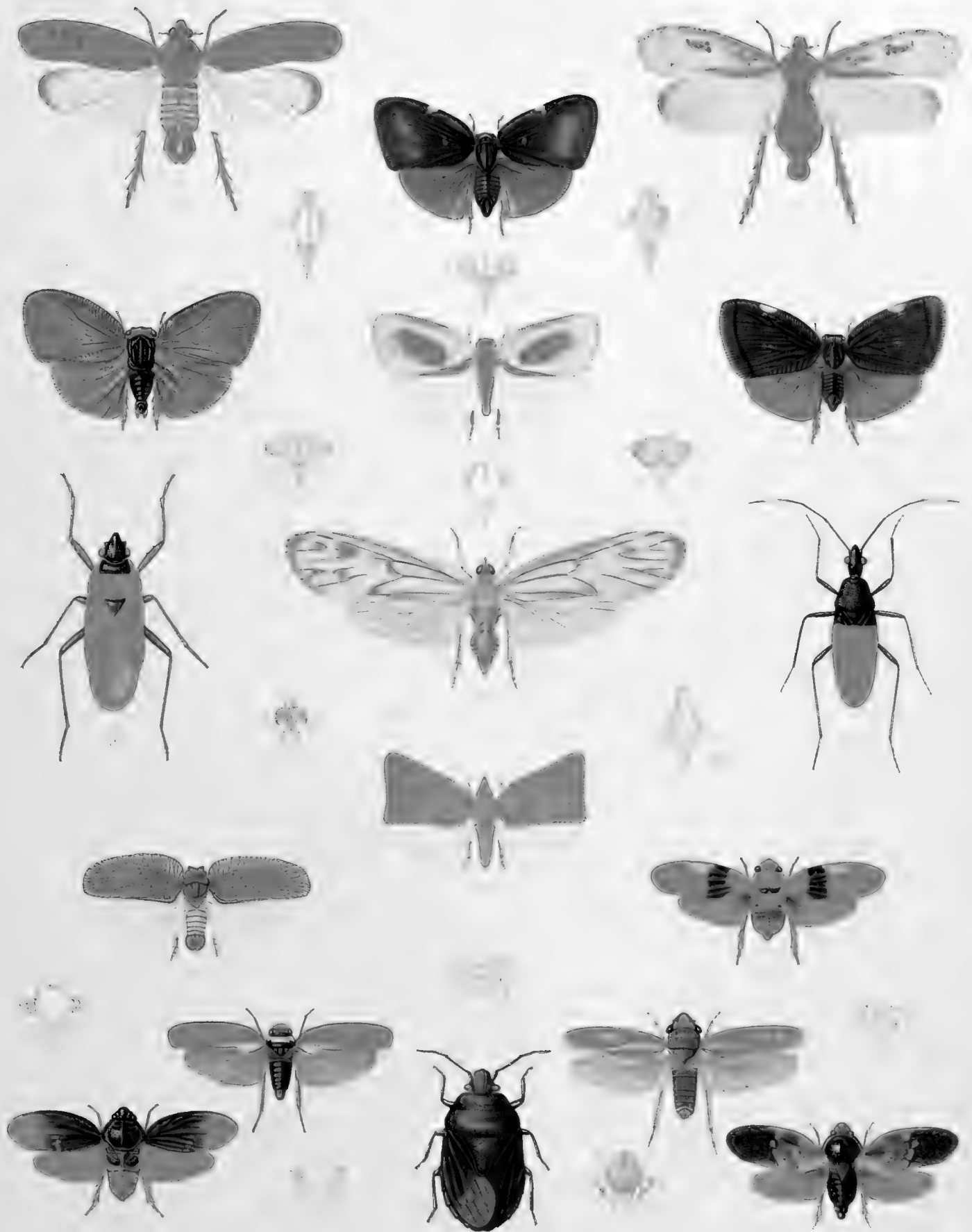
Long., excl. tegm., $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Exp. tegm. 14 mm.

Launch Camp, Setakwa.

PLATE XXXIV.

PLATE XXXIV.

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THE scientific publications of the Zoological Society of London are of two kinds—"Proceedings," published in an octavo form, and "Transactions," in quarto.

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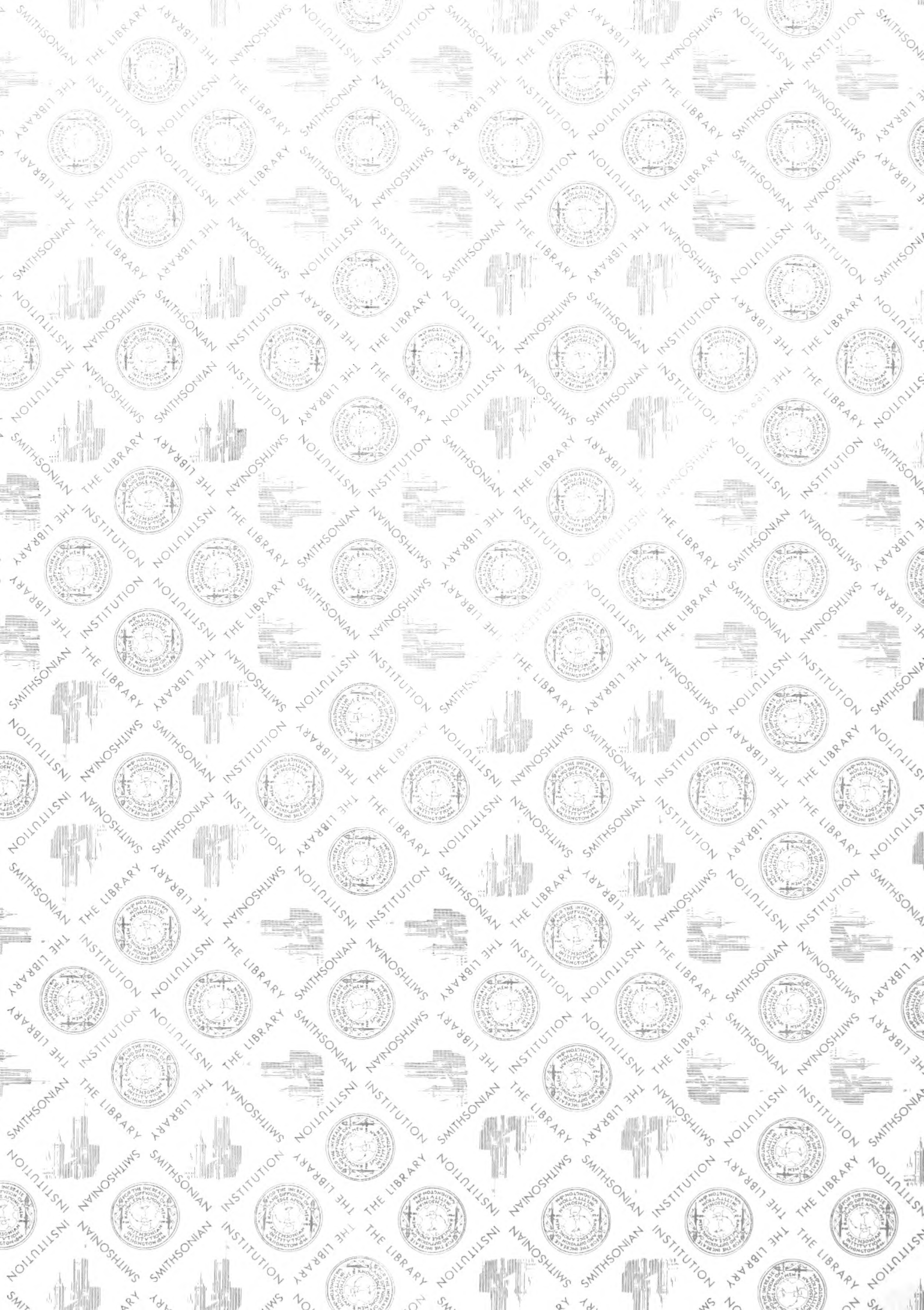
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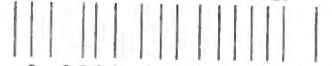
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